

some types of basic cosmetic products, but such information is limited by the level of detail in the description provided by the individual and is, therefore, inadequate for many treatments, especially those that are highly specialized and advanced. In addition, both the completion of the questionnaire by the consumer and the evaluation of completed questionnaire by the cosmetic distributor can be time consuming.

At page ⁷ ~~8~~, lines ¹⁷⁻²⁴ ~~1-10~~, and page ⁸ ~~9~~ lines 1-2 (KF) amend the paragraph to read as follows:

The characteristics of the external portion that are analyzed are preferably characteristics of non-dermatoglyphic body portions. As used herein, the term "non-dermatoglyphic" relates to an external area of the body substantially free of dermatoglyphs, wherein dermatoglyphs are features that do not change as a person ages. For example, dermatoglyphs are located on the inferior surface of the hand in the form of fingerprints and palm lines. Some examples of characteristics of "non-dermatoglyphic" body portions include wrinkles, crows eyes, blood vessel networks visible through the skin, skin pores, cosmetic materials applied to an external body portion, viewable features of hair strands including roots, viewable features of skin including pigmentations and groups of skin cells, viewable features of fingernails and toe nails, and exteriorly viewable features of teeth.

At page ¹¹ ~~12~~, lines ²¹⁻²² ~~10-11~~, amend this portion to read as follows:

Fig. 8 shows a schematic view of scanned image data being obtained by directly scanning an external portion of the body with the image scanner shown in Fig. 1;

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12 (KF) 18-19 (KF)

At page ~~13~~, lines ~~8-9~~, amend this portion to read as follows:

Fig. 16 is a view of a scanned image of an entire strand of hair, wherein data for the image was obtained according to the direct scanning mode of Fig. 8;

lines 1-10 (KF)

At page 17, ~~line 10, through page 18, line 11~~, amend the paragraph to read as follows:

In an example of the process, a transfer member may be placed in contact with an external body portion having a product, such as a cosmetic product, applied thereto, so that a transfer image relating to one or more characteristics of the product is created on the transfer member. For example, the external portion could include the lips and the product could be a lip care product or a lip makeup product, such as lipstick. One possible type of transfer member is a sheet of absorbent material and this sheet could be in the form of a paper sheet, such as a facial tissue, toilet tissue, or paper towel. The sheet of material could be placed in contact with lips of an individual to transfer a lip product, such as lipstick, from the lips to the sheet of material. Fig. 7 shows an example of a scanned image of tissue paper including an imprint of lips formed, for example, from lipstick. This type of scanned image could be used to diagnose the non-retention and/or non-transferability characteristics of lipstick over time. In other words, the process could be used to determine the ability of the lipstick to remain on the lips as a function of time and/or as a function of the number of events when the lips come in contact with other things, such as by kissing. Additionally, such a process could be used to determine coverage of the product on the external body portion.

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19, lines 12-24 (KF)

At page 20, lines 10-22, amend the paragraph to read as follows:

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In addition to using the transfer member to acquire scanned image data, scanned image data may also be acquired in other scanning modes. Fig. 8 shows an example of the direct scanning mode. In the direct mode, the external portion of an individual (i.e., the arm shown in Fig. 8) is placed in the vicinity of a scanning region 32 of the scanner, and the external portion is scanned with the image scanner 12 to obtain scanned image data. In the example shown in Fig. 8, the scanner 12 includes a scanning region 32 configured in the form of a glass window pane that makes contact with an object being scanned, the external portion of the individual is preferably placed into contact with this scanning region 32 during the scanning. Preferably, the scanner shown in Fig. 8 is a flat bed scanner, and the external portion of the individual is moved into contact with the glass window pane of the scanner 12. If, on the other hand, the scanner is a hand-held scanner (not shown), the scanner can be moved to place its scanning region into contact with the external portion of the individual.

21, lines 17-21 (KF)

At page 22, lines 19-23, amend the paragraph to read as follows:

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Fig. 13 is an example of a direct mode scanned image showing a skin region having cracks indicating a significant number of dry and/or dead skin cells. Fig. 14 shows another example of a direct mode scanned image of a skin region from an area such as the cheek, wherein the skin region includes micro vessels MV and a number of facial hair strands H, some of which have been shaved shorter than others.

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